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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1908.

A Time to Keep Cool.

General Apathy has been routed. The campaign enters on its last stage with the certainty that there will be no lack of interest from this time forth.

It is worth while to inquire why interest should so suddenly have been converted into alertness; why intense interest should have succeeded an apparently utter lack of concern. The answer tells the story of this campaign.

Appeal has suddenly been made to the public interest in the moral issues. The public was waiting for it. It grew discouraged as the campaign progressed, lest there should be no such appeal. Details of legislative programs, discussion of the constitutional aspects of proposals for regulating the trusts, the reasonableness of particular tariff schedules, the abstraction of State rights as against centralization of power—these things did not reach down into the community's depths of moral interest. The mass of people have been groping in a fog, trying to locate something which might be called ultimate right, and to escape committing themselves to ultimate wrong.

Suddenly came the revelations concerning Foraker's apparent relations as a Senatorial lobbyist for Standard Oil; the charges of Mr. Bryan concerning corporation contributions to Republican campaign funds; the accusations that Governor Haskell, masquerading in the fleec of reform, was in truth a wolf of corruption and reaction; the declaration by President Roosevelt that Haskell, standing high in Democratic councils, peculiarly represented the Democratic party before the country; the denials by Haskell; the indignant telegram of Mr. Bryan to Mr. Roosevelt, demanding either proof or retraction.

These things go to the public conscience. It was dazed at first, then it was horrified. The fog was only made more dense. The uncertainty as to which way to turn was made more uncertain. The question came uppermost, "Is anybody, any party, any leadership, to be trusted?" Small wonder that apathy took to the timber, and that every campaign manager became dubious about the acceptability of his political assets at the bank of public opinion!

Such an uncertain, befogged, and benumbed attitude of the public mind cannot long continue. These amazing things have come to pass at such a stage of the campaign that it is certain explanations will be forced. Thinking people will get the evidence. The jury will not be sent out until it has the facts. There will be time for testimony and for argument.

Right now is a good time for people to keep cool, to maintain open minds, to wait for developments. Mr. Foraker is not the Republican party. Governor Haskell is not the Democratic party. This nation is not corrupt; no political party is essentially unsound at heart. The very fact that these developments of the campaign have served to arouse so tremendous an interest is proof of the final soundness and incorruptibility of the country.

Senator Foraker has been eliminated as a factor in the Republican campaign. Mr. Bryan has given assurance that Governor Haskell, if guilty, will be eliminated from the Democratic. The people will know the approximate truth, and they will finally "wabble it."

It is too early to conclude which party suffers most by the revelations that have been made. The dominating leadership of the Republican party has long been opposed to and opposed by Senator Foraker. Its judgment of him has so far been vindicated. It would seem certain that Taft will be the stronger in Ohio, at least, by the breaking down of his arch-opponent. The case against Governor Haskell has not been proved, and if proved it would not be an indictment, much less a conviction, against the Democratic party.

The nation which stands agnost at the discovery of examples of corruption in high place is safe enough. Fifteen years ago cynical comment would have represented the sum of condemnation passed upon men discovered in such relationship as these now charged. Today, an aroused public conscience prods the country to give quick and emphatic testimony to its execration. It is only necessary that the people shall not be swept off their feet and away from the moorings of good sense; and the American people can be relied upon to preserve their self-control.

Honk! Honk! The Baby Coach!

The innocent, tame, and tractable baby coach, which has never been suspected of deviating in the slightest particular from the path of rectitude, has been ordered to wear headlights—in Chicago—in default of which the

mother, nurse, or other person pushing it may be sent to prison.

Things grow pretty fast in Chicago, but there wasn't the slightest idea anywhere in these backward parts that out there a perambulator might be mistaken for an automobile or a locomotive. Judge Cleveland, of the municipal court there, in deciding that baby carriages, if used for the streets at night, must have headlights, said:

When a mother wheels her infant out at night without a light she may be sent to the Bridewell for twenty days.

Great is the storkopolitan wisdom thus manifested. And must the baby coach be fitted with a steam whistle, too, or will a plain automobile horn answer?

Examiners Not Alone at Fault.

As a subordinate in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Lawrence O. Murray acquired a practical knowledge of the methods of bank examiners. He is now putting that inside information to use as the basis of a straightforward direction to the examiners, assembled here in Washington, to give more thought to thoroughness and less to fees. Here is one of his hammer blows:

A great many reports received from examiners indicate hurried work. There is too much disposition on the part of examiners to increase their compensation at the expense of the thoroughness and reliability of their work. If getting fees from the bank is more important to you than getting information about the bank for me then resign at once.

Mr. Murray is right, of course. No man can serve capably as an examiner of fiduciary institutions who has any other thought than to make secure a rigid conformity with law. There have been, as he indicates, too many embezzlements undetected, too many securities accepted without thorough preliminary inquiry.

But the new Comptroller cannot stop with the examiners, if he means to give Federal examination of national banks a full character. He must go as far as he can toward obtaining changes in existing law as to the methods of fixing the pay of examiners and relieving them of the need to consider their fee with every inspection. If the Fowler Commission does nothing else than correct the manifest improvidence of the existing system it will do a great work, and Mr. Murray will neglect his best opportunity to improve the work of his bureau if he does not make sure that Chairman Fowler and his Congressional associates appreciate that fact.

Only the examiners in the large cities can hope at present to give their work time enough to make it reasonably sure, unless they are able to serve the National Government without a living wage. They must all pay their expenses out of their fees; their fees are paid to them only after being certified to the Treasury and by the Treasury to the banks and paid by the banks to the Treasury; and the total of all pay and allowances for the examiner assigned to a territory of small cities and country towns is often only just within the sum of traveling expenses and a scant allowance for clothes.

For a close scrutiny of the affairs of the largest bank in a city like Cumberland, Md., or Harrisburg, Pa., the fee will amount to about \$25. The Comptroller would have the examiner spend five days on that task—going over documents with a committee of directors who are not members of the discount committee, making independent inquiries as to securities, and so on. How much of such labor will \$25 cover?

But if the allowance were as large everywhere as it is for the more highly capitalized institutions the principle would still be wrong. Men ought to be paid for thoroughness, not according to the stock of the bank examined. There is no reasonable likelihood of obtaining the kind of inspection Mr. Murray wants until a radical change is effected along these lines.

Our Chief of Police wants \$2,000 to manage the next inauguration. Whoever is elected a majority of good citizens will think the job worth the money.

Through the Department of Commerce and Labor work has been found with non-Governmental employers for 1,690 men. That's the kind of paternalism that everybody favors.

Mr. Archbold must be making ready to enter politics. He has already found it necessary to deny highly interesting interviews.

The majority of the Ohio Republican county committees think the Foraker letters "inconsequential." Mr. Foraker, we understand, concurs in that view precisely.

Hughes will prove good medicine for the New York State Republican organization, even if he was hard to swallow.

Unless we are greatly mistaken Mr. Bryan will get his.

August
Circulation Figures

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The Star.....33,214

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No. 21. *Johnston* Secretary

BRYAN'S RACE COVERS
55,000 MILES BY RAIL

Expression "Running for Office" Literally True in Case of Nebraskan.

WILL MAKE 15,000 DURING THIS YEAR

Estimates Show That in 1896 and 1900 He Got Over Some 40,000 Miles.

By JOHN SNURE.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—It is peculiarly proper to speak of Mr. Bryan as running for the Presidency.

By the time this campaign is over he will have traveled the equivalent of more than twice around the earth while in the active quest of this office. This is saying nothing of the large amount of traveling he has done when not actually under nomination for President, much of which traveling has had a political object.

Probably Mr. Bryan, by election day, will have covered not less than 55,000 miles by rail in his effort to get to the White House. That is, in the three campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1908. This seems a long road to travel for any one, especially if one does not get it.

In 1896 and 1900 it is calculated Mr. Bryan traveled on trains about 46,000 miles. Roughly, he got over 20,000 miles of territory in each campaign. This year he will not travel as much as he did in 1896 or 1900, but will probably have about 15,000 miles to his credit.

Considering the way Mr. Bryan has carried over the country doing campaigning work, it is almost a marvel that he has escaped without serious accident. Yet, strange to say, he has not met with a serious mishap while on his stumping tours. Not merely has he escaped railroad accidents so far as he himself is concerned, but he has been dashed about in autos and other vehicles in order to keep speaking dates in the most reckless fashion, and has never been harmed.

Auto Ride Unpleasant.

The ride by auto in Rhode Island last week, wherein Mr. Bryan was hurried a distance of sixty-four miles at a pace so rapid that his machine was halted at a hurried stop for breaking the speed limit, was not the most unpleasant and trying Mr. Bryan ever took. The roads were filled with dust, and the pace was so swift a serious accident might easily have occurred.

A single slip on the part of a chauffeur might have deprived the Democratic party of its candidate. Still, Mr. Bryan didn't seem to mind it. He was not at all perturbed by the fact that his throat and lungs were filled with dust. He didn't permit the dizzy pace to get on his nerves. Some of the members of the party swore that never again would any local committee get them into such a wild chase as this. They led to the most glorious interference of the Providence police, but the P. L. apparently was neither ruffled nor perturbed by it.

Probably even more dangerous than Rhode Island was the experience Mr. Bryan had in New York the other day, when the Bryan party crossed the city from the Grand Central Station to the ferry at Twenty-third street, en route for Rochester to points in Delaware. The chauffeurs struck a brisk gait through

Y. M. C. A. CLUB MEETS
TO RESUME STUDIES

Monday Evening Sessions to Be Feature During Coming Winter. Officers Elected.

The Monday Evening Club held its first meeting following the summer recess this week, at the Young Men's Christian Association building, 179 G street.

The club, which was founded in 1896, for the interchange of ideas on problems of sociology and philanthropy, during the coming season will discuss a large number of problems of local interest, including institutional care of children in the District, a farm and home for inmates of the preventive, and disease, and prisoners in the District and their present condition.

The following officers were chosen: O. E. Darnall, president; Mrs. Ella M. West, vice president; Dr. R. E. Tobin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. K. Bush, treasurer; and Myron J. Jones, secretary. Two new members were proposed to the club, Miss Florence M. Brown and William Knowles Cooper, the general secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association, respectively.

FOELKER IS KNOWN
AS BETTING ENEMY

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Senator Otto G. Foelker, who was nominated for Congress in the Third Congressional district of Brooklyn last night, to succeed the late Representative Dunwell, and was also nominated for the Sixty-first Congress, came prominently before the public in the recent agitation of the anti-race track gambling bills. He was brought into one senator from a sick bed to cast the deciding vote, passing the bills.

The senator was in the hall last night when his nomination was announced, and made a brief speech lauding the late Representative Dunwell and pledging support to his constituents.

FOLLOWED BY A MAN,
WOMAN FALLS DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Frightened by a strange man following her in Eighth avenue from the home of a sick friend, Mrs. Ella Conover, of 62 West 35th street, of a store at Eighth avenue and 42nd, died before an ambulance could be called. The woman was forty years old and suffered from apoplectic tendencies. James Kelly was closing the store and with Policeman Maher tried to get the man inside. She was barely able to speak and soon died. The man ran away when she fell.

PRESS CONGRESS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The regular session of the International Press Congress opened in this city today. A large delegation from the United States and all the members of the cabinet were present.

BRYAN'S LONG RUN

William J. Bryan, by election day, will have covered 55,000 miles during his three races for the Presidency.

In 1896, Bryan traveled by train 20,000 miles.

In 1900, he traveled 20,000 miles. By November 3, 1908, he will have covered 15,000 miles.

He has traveled at break-neck speed in carriages and autos and never has been in an accident.

In addition to his campaign traveling he has made a trip around the world and covered probably 25,000 miles filling non-political speaking dates.

the crowded streets, and many a collision was escaped by just the breadth of hair. One of the autos skidded and nearly turned turtle.

Bryan Is Little Concerned.

Here again, Mr. Bryan was as little concerned as any man in his retinue. It is a strange fact that Mr. Bryan gets into danger more often in autos than he does in railroad trains. He rarely climbs into an auto that the ardent Democrats of the community have provided for him, but the chauffeurs do not become inspired by a great yearning to speed a bit faster than they would for the average citizen.

Thus at Indianapolis, at the time of the notification of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, John W. Kern, Mr. Bryan was taken by auto to the Country Club in Indianapolis. The run was made at fifty-five miles an hour.

Auto owners and drivers spare neither their own expense in such cases. An estimated that by the time the year was made to the autos used by the Bryan party and all the expenses of the use of the autos were reckoned up, including possible fines, \$1,000 would not cover the cost to the local communities.

In Carriage Twenty-four Miles.

Still, Mr. Bryan has had thrilling rides that were not by rail and not by auto. In the 1896 campaign, he had to make a hurried ride of twenty-four miles, by carriage, in order to keep an appointment. This was out in the country districts of his own State of Nebraska. The teams were changed every four miles. They ran every step of the distance, and Bryan got to his destination in time to satisfy his audience.

Few kind travelers can be found now. Local committees impose on him by insisting on having him make speeches that he is not scheduled to make. He generally accedes to their wishes if it is at all practicable to do so.

Secretary Defends Him.

His private secretary, "Bob" Rose, flees and protests that Mr. Bryan works too hard and lets himself be imposed upon. Mr. Bryan does not look at it that way. If he is given a chance to meet another audience he is glad of the opportunity. He sleeps as well on a train as he does at home in bed. Many a time in his present trip, he has turned down the privilege of going to a hotel to remain for the night, in favor of his private car. The puffing of engines, the rolling of car, and the smoke one invariably finds wherever he goes about train sheds and locomotives do not disturb him.

GREENSBORO PLANS
TO HOLD CENTENARY

Anniversary of North Carolina City Commemorated With Special Edition of the News.

Greensboro, N. C., next month will celebrate the anniversary of its foundation. Since it is to be the hundredth anniversary, Greensboro is feeling quite proud, and the Greensboro News, one of the influential papers of the State, has commemorated the coming event with a "centennial edition" of forty-four pages.

The edition, which would put to shame many a newspaper in a large Northern city, is evidently the work of artists, and of men who have been looking into the subjects about which the edition is devoted.

At the coming celebration the citizens of Greensboro are to give a representation of the battle of Guilford Court-house. At this battle Lord Cornwallis was defeated.

Seeing Washington With The Times Guide

No. CX.—VOLTA BUREAU.

THE imposing building, modeled after the style of the old Grecian Temples, on your right as you ride along Thirty-fifth street and reach Volta place, is the Volta Bureau, named in honor of Alessandro Volta, an Italian philosopher, who was born at Coma, A. D. 1745, and died A. D. 1827.

"Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, having won the Volta prize in 1881, a prize of the French government has been in the habit of giving for the encouragement of research and invention for the benefit of humanity, set it apart to be used for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. It was in 1887 that the amount was originally \$10,000, but an investment in the Volta fund was made, and the amount was turned over to the Volta fund. A gift of \$10,000 from his father, Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, was received later, making possible the erection of this handsome office building.

"On May 8, 1883, Helen Keller, the blind girl, turned the first spade of earth on what is now the site of the Volta fund. This ceremony was witnessed by a number of those interested in the work. Alexander Graham Bell being among them. The building is furnished with a fire-proof section for his valuable reference library and other rare papers relating to the deaf and to methods connected with their education. From this handsome and substantial office building a vast number of pamphlets are sent out each year to all parts of the world, and consist of information gained from schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind from all over the world, and compiled for the use of libraries and of ever increasing numbers are received each year from foreign countries in spite of the very high postage. This work of compilation and dissemination is attended to by clerks and amanuenses

\$1,000 SEEDED
FOR CONVENTION

Chamber Faces Obstacle in Entertaining Railway Supply Delegates.

HOTEL MEN OFFER TO PAY A SHARE

Many Other Important Meetings to Be Held in Washington This Year.

In taking steps to induce the Railway Supply Manufacturers Association to hold its next convention here this city, the executive committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce has learned that about \$10,000 would be needed for the construction of a building suitable for the display of the association's exhibits. The committee has decided, therefore, to refer the matter to the board of directors.

The Hotel Men's Association of this city has offered to contribute part of the sum necessary to induce the association to come here, and the Chamber of Commerce would be obliged to make up the balance. If held here, the convention will come in February, 1909. It would be one of the largest of the year, as it includes the conventions of the Master Mechanics Association and of the Master Builders Association.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on the evening of October 13.

Those to Come.

Several associations have decided to hold their next conventions in this city. Those which will come here during the remaining months of this year are as follows:

Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union, October 3; National Association of Railway Commissioners, October 6; W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, October 7; Knights of the Golden Eagle, Supreme Castle, October 12; Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, October 29; United States Pottery Association, November 13; National Conservation Commission, December 1; American Warehousemen's Association, December 2; United States Pottery Association, December 3; governors of the States and Territories or their representatives, December 3; National Rivers and Harbors Congress, December 3; National Music Teachers' Association, December 5; Southern States State conventions, others are national, and several are international in their scope.

Address on Phthisis.

An address on certain details of the fight against consumption will be delivered before the Washington Chamber of Commerce on October 1, at 8 p. m., by R. W. Phillips, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a delegate to the Tuberculosis Congress. The subject will be "Anti-Tuberculosis Progress Co-ordinating Preventive Measures." Besides members of the Chamber, about seventy delegates to the congress will be invited to attend.

WANTS TO PROVIDE
FOR NEW AUDITOR

Superintendent of Insurance Drake Submits Estimates for Next Fiscal Year.

Thomas E. Drake, Superintendent of Insurance, in his estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted to the Commissioners today, recommends an appropriation of \$1,500 for an auditor, the duties of the position to consist of auditing the annual statements of insurance companies, assisting the statisticians in preparing the annual report of the department, assisting the examiner in making examinations of insurance companies, and attending to such other duties as may be assigned him by the superintendent.

Included in the estimates is an item of \$1,500 for extra clerks, \$600 for an actuary, and \$600 for appraisers, whose duties it shall be to establish the value of real estate and other kinds of properties and securities belonging to insurance companies chartered either under special acts of Congress or under the general laws of the District.

MRS. WELLS REMOVES
TO NEW HOME TODAY

MISS LAURA WELLS, Who, After Spending Summer in New Hampshire, Has Returned, With Her Mother, to Washington for the Winter.

Her Charming Daughter Expected to Put Aside Mourning for Father, and Take Her Acknowledged Place in the Younger Set.

Mrs. Henry Wells and Miss Laura Wells, who, since their return from their summer home at Lake Umbagog, N. H., have been guests at the New Willard, took possession of their new home, 120 Twenty-first street, today.

Miss Wells is one of the most attractive girls in the younger set, but since her debut two seasons ago has been unable to participate to any great extent in the social activities of Washington society on account of the death of her father. This winter, however, she probably will lay aside her mourning and will become prominently identified with the gayeties of the younger set of the National Capital.

Miss Gladys Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, whose marriage to Captain Marcus, of New York, will take place early in November, will go abroad to select her trousseau. Although no set plans have been made yet, it is expected that, like her sister, Mrs. Daniel Tyler Moore, Miss Butler will have the ceremony performed in Europe, possibly at Genoa.

Captain and Mrs. Moore, brother-in-law and sister of Miss Butler, whose marriage took place in Switzerland two years ago, are spending a year in Germany, where Captain Moore is attached for that period to the German army.

Will Wed Tonight.

A pretty wedding will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Miss Bertha Hosmer Ridenour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ridenour, will become the wife of Leroy B. C. Deane. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. J. G. Butler, will take place in the home of the bride's parents, 207 Q street. Miss Ridenour will be attended by Miss Helen Delaney, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and Mr. Delaney will have for his best man Reuben Darby.

A reception will follow the ceremony from 8 to 10 o'clock, and later Mr. Deane will take his bride for an extended wedding trip. After October 15, they will be at home at the Hotel Louvre, Havana, Cuba, where Mr. Delaney will spend the winter on a special mission for the Government.

Wed in October.

The marriage of Miss Edna McKnew, daughter of the late William H. McKnew, and Mrs. McKnew, whose engagement was announced last spring to Dr. Samuel H. Greene, Jr., will take place at noon, October 14, in the home of the bride's mother, in the Burlington.

Goes to Claim Bride.

Arwin Percy Arnold, of the Washington Bureau of the United Press Association, left yesterday for Columbus, Indiana, where, on September 23, he will marry Miss Mabel McSweeney. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will leave for Detroit, Mich., whence they will take a water trip to Buffalo. From Buffalo they will go to Boston and will come to Washington by water, arriving here about October 10. They will reside at the Elkhart after November 1.

Plans Trip Abroad.

Miss Eleanor Ridgely, daughter of the former Comptroller of the Currency and Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, will sail from New York shortly to spend October and November in Europe. Upon her return, Miss Ridgely will spend the winter season in Washington with her grandparents, Senator and Mrs. Culom, in their home on Massachusetts avenue.

Return From Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and family have returned to their apartment in the Ontario from South Bristol, Me., where they spent the summer.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

White House Callers

Senator Simmons, North Carolina. Governor Curry, New Mexico. H. P. Bardshaw, New Mexico. Postmaster General Meyer. Secretary Wilson. Secretary Garfield. Judge R. A. Ballinger, Washington. Henry Beach Needham. W. C. Haskell. Postmaster Barnes. Harry K. Dougherty, Court Spanish Claims. Maj. Gen. William P. Duval. Representative Kennedy, Ohio. Secretary Metcalf.